NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870.

Vol. XXIX No. 8,969.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ROME.

THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL AT THE QUIR-

INAL. ROME, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1869. A General Congregation of the Council was held at the Quirinal yesterday. The Pope was not present, and the Cardinal, presiding by right of age, anmounced the recent death of four Cardinals. The appointment of Cardinal Bilio as President of the Commission on Dogmas, and of Cardinal Caterini as President of the Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline, was promulgated. The Council is in session again to-day, and the business of organization con-

SPAIN.

THE DUKE OF GENOA'S CANDIDATURE FORBID-DEN-RESIGNATION OF PRIM-THE MINIS-

Madeto, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1870. A decided negative has been received from Italy in the matter of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa. As a consequence Gen. Prim and all the rest of the Ministers have resigned.

HESITATION OF THE GOVERNMENT - MONT-PENSIER.

The ministerial crisis continues. The telegram from Florence announcing the negative of Italy was received here Sunday, but its publication was suppressed by the authorities until to-day. For two days the Government has been in a state of indecision as to what course to take.

The Duke of Montpensier was expected to arrive here this morning; but his friends have telegraphed that he cannot come on account of the situation created by the action of Italy. THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1870. It is reported that Admiral Topote will return to the ministry.

FRANCE.

THE RAPPEL PROSECUTED.

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1870. The Rappel one of the organs of the Irreconcila-bles, has been prosecuted for breach of the press laws in an article favoring political organizations among the soldiers.

It is reported that the new Ministry will declare for and accept the programme of the Right Center. THE MINISTRY.

The Ministers were received this afternoon by the Empress Engenie, who gave them a very gracious welcome. The Patric publishes some correspondence between M. Ollivier and M. Pierre Magne, to prove that the latter advised the admission of members of the Right and Leit Centre into the Ministry.

GREAT BRITAIN. DEFEAT OF JOHN MARTIN.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1810. Mr. Greville-Nugent has been elected to Parliament from Longford, over John Martin, the Fenian

The Stock Board declines to quote Eric Railway shares unless they are stamped by the Protective

Committee of London, appointed to guard the interests of the shareholders. AMERICAN BONDS. The Times this morning, in commenting on the Democratic advocacy of repudiation, says: To

fears from that quarter is due the fact that the American bonds, bearing twice the interest, are not as near

par as consols. FARAGUAY. LOYEZ DRIVEN FROM PARAGUAY-THE WAR AT AN END-WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

Lisson, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1870. The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, Dec. 15, has strived, and brings the following news from Paraguay: Ygnatimi was occupied by the Allies without resistance. Lopez has been driven from the soil of Paraguay. The Prince d'Eu and Minister Phranhos were expected at Montevideo on their return from the scene of war. The former would reach Buenos Avres about the 1st of January. According to the very latest accounts the war in Paraguay was at an end. Lovez had fled into Bolivia with his family. An agreement has been signed between Brazil and the Argenting Confederation, according to which Brazil will withdraw 14,000 men from Paraguay, and the entire contingent of the Confederation will

HAYTI.

THE CAPTURE OF PORT-AU-PRINCE -SHELLING AND TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE PALACE-BALNAVE REFUSES BRITISH PROTECTION-HE RESOLVES TO DESTROY FIRST THE CITY, AND THEN HIMSELF-PROVISIONAL PRESI-DENT SAGET IN THE CITY.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Dec. 19 .- By the arrival of the brig Jane, Capt. Allen, from Port-au-Prince, full particulars have been received of the capture of Portau-Prince by the revelutionary forces under Gen. Brice. On the 18th of December Gen. Brice of the southern division of the army of the revolutionists succeeded in landing one-half of his forces in boats in the immediate vicinity of Port-an-Prince. He at once proceeded toward the city, and took

Without much opposition Gen. Brice marched his troops toward the palace, and attacked Saluave there, but was repulsed. In the mean time, the revolutionary steamer Florida, carrying two guns of heavy caliber forward, had attacked the Pequod salnave's vessel, and run into her stern. In this postion she taked the vessel, at the same time pouring in a deadly volley from small arms. The Pequed was then bearded and speedily taken possession of, being subsequently used by the insurgents in bom-

barding the city. Just jat the juncture when Gen. Brice was repulsed in his attack on the palace, a shell from the Pequod lighted in the midst of Salvave's soldiers, causing dismay land confusion on all sides. Gen Brice, seizing the opportunity, renewed his attack, and succeeded in driving Salnave back into the palace, and capturing two pieces of cannon. The Pequod then proceeded to bombard the palace and speedily destroyed it. Salnave evacuated his position there, and took shelter with 1,000 men in Fort National. The revolutionary vessels subsequently attacked the arsenal, which blew up. The barracks were also bombarded, and the powder lodged therein exploded, destroying the building.

The commander of a British war vessel offered Salnave protection on condition that he would capitulate, and placed a vessel at his command to convey him to any destination he might select. He refused the offer, however, declaring that sooner than yield he would first destroy the city and then himself. It is said that he set fire to the southern portion of the city, where the poorer classes reside aithough it is thought that the fire might have been occasioned by the flying embers from the barraci-During the 19th, 1,500 cavalry, together with 3,00 infantry, arrived from St. Marc, and were marching on the city. Gen. Brice has issued a proclamation declaring that now act of village or outrage to person or property should be punished with death.

The American brig Henry and Louise, Capt. Potter, and the brig Jarn, both lying in the harbor at the time of the bombardment, accidentally received shots in the bull-the former in the stera and steamer from Archabie, and the discharge of campon heard from the city by those on board the Jane was supposed to be the salute with which his apportance was greeted in the city. The captain of the Jane states that, on his leaving port, the flash of artillery rebellion by American citizens on this side of the interthe latter in the bow. Saget had arrived in a small

was heard from Fort National, where Salnave had taken refuge.

CUBA. FORTIFICATIONS.

The Spaniards are throwing up fortifications of every sort throughout Cuba. The Spanish journals speak of this fact as a proof that the insurrection is being speedily overcome. The forts have been christened with the names of various saints, such as

Santa Barbara, Santa Ana, and La Concepcion. DISPATCH FROM CESPEDES-HIS WANT OF POWDER.

Mr. Morales Lemus received on yesterday various dispatches from the Government of Cespedes. These were dated at Sibanicu, at which place and Guimaro the Government of the Republic has been alternately located for the last six months. From one of these dispatches the following paragraph is taken: "According to all appearances, the Spanish Government is now about making a last desperate effort during the Winter toward suppressing the rebellion, and to that end it will send from the Peninsula other regiments, and it is further intended to put into the field the larger part of the 80,000 volunteers who are now under arms in the island. We are not, however, frightened. We are calmly awaiting the attack, although our arms are inferior to those of the Spaniards, both in number and quality. We lack many things that are indispensable. Our powder is nearly exhausted, and we have been compelled to remain stationary in a time when the enemy was weakest, to the greatest prejudice of our cause. Efforts are now being made to manufacture this article here among us, but the first ingredients are wanting. We have as yet made but a small quantity. We have, however, six or eight tuns, more or less, and have it to say that all the armies of Spain will not be able to drive us back ward."

A STRANGE ORDER.

La Gaceta Official of Havana, published on the 25th of December, 1869, contains the following re-

markable decree:

Captain-Generalcy of the Ever Faithful Isle of Cuba—
A Council of War Verbal having been held in this place,
on this, the 24th day of December, 1869, to hear and determine certain charges brought against the civilian, D.
Jose Vaides Nedarte, which were predicated upon the
use by him of words enbyersive of public order, and said
Court-Martial having condemned said Nedarte to six
months' imprisonment: Now, therefore, His Excellency
has, upon the report of the Auditor of War, approved
the sentence of the Court in the premises; but, as the
said Auditor advises him that said sentence was not in
conformity with the ordinances, the code, nor with the
existing orders, and is believed to be of an exceedingly
lenient character, it is, therefore, ordered that the President of said Court and the other members composing it
be imprisoned for two months in one of the forts.
Published by order of His Excellency. The Brigadier
Chief of Staff,
Hacana, Dec. 24, 1869.

A SPANISH PLEA FOR THE CESSATION OF WAR.

A SPANISH PLEA FOR THE CESSATION OF WAR Las Cortes, a Democratic journal of Madrid, and the organ of Sellor Martos, Prime Minister of State,

in its issue of the 7th of December, thus speaks:

"The Revue de Deux Mondes publishes in its last number an article upon the Cuban insurrection. Although somewhat favorable to the cause of the insurgents, and opposed to us, it should be rend for the gloomy facts disclosed in an article written by M. Cochut. This writer asks for European intervention in that war without quarter now being waged in Cuba. To show the exceeding blood-thirstiness of the strugsle, M. Cochut copies two official dispatches; one of them recites that the troops or the government had captured 45 insurgents, and immediately thereafter shot them; and the other is a paper giving an account of the execution of a company of Peninsulars by the Cubaus.

But suppose the war to go on, is it not certain that the same set of warfare will be continued! A short time ago the Revue Contemporatine wrote upon this same subject in a similar strain, and it is hardly a month since Le Correspondent, published an article somewhat like the two former. The whole world knows what The Times, The in its issue of the 7th of December, thus speaks:

in a similar strain, and is indeed a norther proportion of the two former. The whole world knows what The Times. The Daily News and The Morning Post are constantly saying. Let'us lay aside passion, and end a horrible war by adjusting, upon a liberal basis, our troubles in the Antilles. The world is looking upon us, and sad it is to say so, but it "lends us no sympathy."

GEN. GOICURIA.

The Government of Cespedes has ordered an examination into the conduct of Gen. Golcuria with respect to the Lillian expedition. Various charges have spect to the Lillian expedition. Various charges have been made against the General, and he has lately been invited to appear before a Cuban Fiscal (Government Attorney) in this city, there to make a full delaration as to his conduct in the matter, and answer such questions as might be asked him. The Fiscal had proper powers in the promises from the Government of the Republic. Golectria appeared, and made his declaration, but the facts detailed were of so damaging a character that he was notified to appear again before the Fiscal. The day of his next appearance was announced to him, but instead of complying with the order he put himself aboard the steamer Eagle, and sailed last Friday for Nassau. Various alisgations are made against him, and among them incapacity and criminal mismanagement. It is stated that all the facts will be disclosed in a few days, and that other grave charges will come to light. The Fiscal told the General that with the accusations resting upon him he was prohibited from having anything further to do with the with the accusations resting upon him he was pro-ed from having anything further to do with the n cause in this country.

NEWS FROM GEN. MARMOL.

A late letter received from Gen. Marmol says: "To-morrow I start for the center; will return in a few days; my second in command is Gen. Aurreschea, who will for the present have my troops in charge, have received news of the fight at Jaruneca. The enem have received news of the fight at Jaruneca. The enemy fied from the field, leaving behind 11 soldiers wounded. There were found 14 Peabody rifles and some other guns, some munitions of war, and horses. In killed and wounded he lost near fifty men.

TYRANNY ON THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The conduct of some of the captains of the Spanish /gunboats now lying at Quarantine off Staten Island has been marked by such petty tyranny towards the American engineers employed on those vessels, that three of the Americans on Monday last threw up their situations in disgust, and others, it is said, would gladly embrace any opportunity to abandon the service, and escape from the flotilla. A chief engineer and two assis escape from the flotilla. A chief engineer and two assis-tants are employed on each gunboat, besides three fire-men and a cook, making altogether a department entire-ly distinct from the Spanish crew of sailors and marines. The firemen were not put on board until yesterday, but the regulations require that one of the engineers should be on hand all the time to look after the machinery. Either through accident or design the provisions fur-nished by the Mr. Delamater's agent for the engineers, use have been appropriated by the captains, and the engineers have been compelled to buy their own rations or starve. r starve. The captain of gunboat No. 24 has been especially arro

or starve.

The captain of gunboat No. 24 has been especially arrogant and unreasonable. His first assistant engineer, wm. B. Haughwout, was relieved about 9 o'clock Monday morning by the second assistant. Join J. Chambers. The chief engineer, Edward Merritt, had instructed Haugiwout to go ashore, when relieved, in order to sign the articles of contragt and get ready to sail, but when he requested the captain to furnish him a boat, that functionary positively refused to do so, and stupidly insisted that he must have two engineers on board. After trying in vain, through the medium of an interpreter, to persuade the captain to provide a boat, Hanghwout went on board the provision tag, which just them came alongside, and refused to come back on the gunboat. The trate captain ordered his crew not to unloose the line which held the tag to the gunboat, whereupon Chambers, the second assistant, stepped up and cast it off. The captain grabbed him by the collar, but Chambers shook him off, retreated to the engine room, seized a hammer, and defed the crowd. Meantime the tag had stopped to proviving gunboat No. 22, and the captain went in pursuit with a small boat, and threatened to put Chambers in irons if Haughwout did not return. To save his friend from this degradation, Hanghwout consented to come back. On reaching the gunboat he was immediately seized, but broke loose, and signaled Capt. Reynolds. Mr. Delamater's agent, who was making the tour of the facet in another tur. Capt. Reynolds tried in vain to argue the Spaniards into letting Haughwout go, At last the fellow agreed to lay the engine-room, and placed a sentinel at the door with a captain or the regine-room, and placed a sentinel at the door with a captain of the lengine-room, and placed a sentinel at the door with a captain of the lengine-room, and placed a sentinel at the door with a captain of the regine-room, and placed a sentinel at the door with a matter before the officers of the frigate, but on his return, instead of releasing the engineer, he shut him up in the engine-room, and placed a sentinel at the door with a loaded musket. Capt. Reynold's finished his tour in the meanwhile, and returned for Haughwout, but the obstinate Spanlard placed three more soldlers on guard and refused to give up his prisoner. Finally, Reynolds himself brought over three of the officers of the frigate, and the Spanlar captain was at last induced to release Haughwout, after about three hours' imprisonment. Chambers, too. concluded he had had quite enough of Spanlish service, and having persuaded Capt. Reynolds to leave another engineer in charge, he left the fleet, and came up to this city with Haughwout, who intends to open suit against his Spanish persecutor.

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE RED RIVER WAR - GOV. M'DOUGALL'S PARTIZANS ACCUSED OF INCITING THE SIGUX INDIANS TO MAKE A RAID ON THE UNITED STATES - THREAT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL RICHARDS - ANNEXATION RATHER THAN SUBMISSION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 .- A special dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., to THE TRIBUNE, says positive information has been received from perfectly reliable authority, that the United States Government has been notified in a

national line. The information on which this notification was based came from a person in the counsel of the Canadian Government, and in the secrets of Gov. McDougall's adherents in the settlement. In order that the gentleman to whom it was given might prepare for his own personal safety, he was assured that if not before, then by the opening of Spring, the entire settlement on the American side of the boundary would be wiped out by these Sloux marauders, who, for obvious reasons, are opposed to the annexation of their present secure refuge from punishment, and who have been told that annexation to this country is the object of the movement. The Government is asked to make inquiries on the subject, to provide ample protection to American residents at Pembina. This notice will doubtless be heard of via Washington in a short time. A letter from Pembina written the day after McDougall left, says there has been no disaffection among the patriots, nor any idea of giving up the cause. It is a fixed fact that there will be no civil war on the Red River, as the people are almost a unit in the purpose of keeping Canada out, and they will go in for annexation to the United States before they will submit to Canada. Gov. McDougall has started for home, and it is well for him and the country. We will now have quiet until the Spring opens, when some stirring times may be expected, as the Governor has given it out there will then be invading armies in the country—one by Isties Columbia across the Rocky Mountains. The same writer says "we have authority for saying that the Sioux and Little Crow Indians and Little Sixes band of fugitives from America have been fed and kept in readliness to make a raid on the United States in the Spring and sweep all before them, in retaliation for the supposed part we have taken against Gov. McDougall. The leaders of the Governor's party in the settlement are all fiends in human shape, and would stop at no bloody means to accomplish their ends, and it is all foolishness to suppose Gov. McDougal

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK.

The special election for State Senator in the XXVth District results in the choice of Hon. A. V. Harpending, (Rep.), by a majority of about 270 over Mr. Nichols, (Dem.) The Democrats have never made a stronger effort to carry the District than they did on this occasion. In the counties of Ontario and Yates there were many Republicans opposed to the breaking up of "rings," who earnestly labored against the nominee of their party. The election of our candidate is attributable to the untiring efforts of the Republicans of Seneca. KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COM-

This body met last evening at Commonwealth Hall, Brooklyn, Gen. E. B. Fowler in the chair. The roll was called and the delegates handed in their credentials. There were contesting delegations from the Sixth. Tenth, and Twelfth Wards, and the papers were referred to a committee of five. On motion of Mr. Joseph Reeve the committee then went into an election for officers for the year, with the following result: President, George C. Bennett: First Vice-President, William Richardson; Second Vice-President, Jacob Worth; Third Vice-President, Engaged Johnson: Recording Secretary, Charles MITTEE. Second Vice-Fresident, Jacob worth Intervented dent, Barnard Johnson; Recording Secretary, Charles W. Cheshire: Assistant Recording Secretary, John D. Norton; Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Wheelou; Treasurer, Ezra Baidwin. After appointing a committee to draft by-laws, the General Committee adjourned.

THE KING'S COUNTY ELECTION FRAUDS. District-Attorney Morris of Kings County st evening addressed the Seventh Ward Citizens' Reform Association, at their room, corner of Classon and Fulton aves. He said that he was glad to see that some steps were being taken to reform the city government. If this were being taken to reform the city government. If this was not done the city would be bankrupt. The clique who now control the city plundered the people. They say he is not Democratic, yet he would not tall down and worship the leader or leaders of this clique. They say who shall be nominated, and the people have no choice in the matter. Men held certificates of election in Kings County to-day who were not so elected by the people. The Street Commissioner and one Assemblyman were among this number. What was the bailot when after the election the box was turned over to two misorable tools? The indicted persons were calling for trial, and he was ready to go on, but they would not. They relied on technicalities, but the day would ome when they would meet the facts before twelve men. He deneunced the manner in which the Water Board was organized at Albany, the act being, he said, passed before the bill was printed.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4 .- The Democratic State Convention meets here to-morrow. Samuel B Palmer of Concord, Chairman of the Committee, will call the Convention to order. Gen. John Bedell will unoubtedly be renominated by acciamation for Governor, and Gen. M. T. Donohoe for Railroad Commissioner.

THE WRECKS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

WHAT THEY ARE, AND HOW THEY CAME THERE—CONTRACT FOR THEIR REMOVAL— OPERATIONS SOON TO COMMENCE.

A corporation of enterprising gentlemen of this City, known as the "Monitor Wreeking Company," of which Mr. B. T. Benton is President, has been awarded by the Treasury Department the contract for raising the wreeks now lying in Charleston Harbor. Among these are the Keokuk, Weehawken and Patapsco, ironclads, and the Housatonic store ship, besides a large number of others of less importance. Store ships, blockade runners, torpedo boats, vessels of every known variety, fitted for bottom of this Harbor; probably there is not at present another place in the world where so many automerged wrecks are collected within so small a space. The har-bor is formed by the junction of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, which here combine to empty their waters into the ocean. Across the entrance, seven miles below the City, agsand bar stretches from Sullivan's to Morris Island. On this bar the Government stone fleet of 16 vessels was sunk in 1861, with the in, tention of rendering the entrance impassable, but as the iver current soon hollowed out a channel on the other side as good as the first, it did not materially impede avigation. This bar renders the harbor inaccessible to large vessels, except at high tide, and dangerous at alf but the explanation of the wrecks "which all around with fragments strew the sea," is not to be found in this, but in those gigantic conflicts of which these quiet waters were not long ago the scene.

The Keekuk, the first iron ship ever sunk in battle, was double turreted iron-clad, built by Mr. Whitney of this city. On the morning of the 7th of August, 1863, she brought up the rear of that tremendous armada of nine essels which steamed up Charleston harbor to attack the Rebel stronghold. The ill-fated Weehawken, on whose stout ribs the worms now feed near by, leading the attack. The odds were terrific; a fleet, mounting 32 guns, against forts mounting 300. The attack continued through the day. The Keekuk bore the brunt of the fight, advancing within a few hundred feet of Fort Sumter, and receiving no less than 90 of the heaviest shot. Her huli, at water-mark, showed 19 shot holes. She was kept up through the night only by plugging and continual pumping, and went down next morning, with colors still flying, abreast of Morris Island, where she now lies. The Patapsco-monitor-was sunk by a torpedo, which tore an immense hole in her bottom, and the Housatonic, storeship, met the same fate.

The loss of the Weehawken will be remembered by many from the sad tragedy attending it, four engineer's and 26 seamen having been carried down in her. She sunk at her anchorage on the 6th of December, 1863. It was as serted at the time that the forward hatch was open, and the continuous stream poured in by the high waves washing over the bow deck weighed her head down before the over the bow deck weighed her head down before the w, who were aft, knew anything of it, so that she sank ore they could escape. This seems the best explana-ion, though it has been declared inprobable, and even ossible, by the surviving officers. It was an inglorious , reminding one of the wreck of the "Royal George," duch Cawara work.

impossible, by the surviving officers. It was an inglorious end, reminding one of the wreck of the "Royal George," of which Cowper wrote:

"It was not in the battle; no tempest gave the shock;
She sprang out faits leak; she ran upon no rock.
His gaves in the battle; no tempest gave the shock;
She sprang out faits leak; she ran upon no rock.
His gaves in the sheath and his fingers held the pec.
His gaves in the sheath and his fingers held the pec.
His gaves in the case of these vessels as he said of that one—
"Weigh the vessel by, once dreaded by our foes,
And mingle with the cap the tear that England owes.
Her timbers yet are sound, and she may float agons,
Full charged with England's thouders, and plough the distant main."
All efforts to raise the vessels have proved unsuccessful. Mr. Whitney expended three years' labor and a fortune in endeavoring to raise the Kookuk, but without avail, and Mr. Benton has lost a great deal in the futile attempt which he has made during the last three seasons to float the Weehawken. His plan was to run a huge iron cylinder down to the top of the turret, to make it alirich at the fount, and pump the vessel out through it. The plan would probably have succeeded, but just at the time when the machinery was all erected and an iron cylinder 31 feet in diamater and 30 feet high had been successfully joined to the turret, as form came up and washed the whole structure away, the men barely escaping with life.

Even if it were possible to raise these vessels whole, they have now been so long submerged that the destructive worms which abound in those waters have caten away the wood-work so that it has scarcely enough strength left to hold together, and in many paris if a piece is hoolsed on to it comes away from the rotten huil without any perceptible resistance. Under these derrumstances, the Government has wisely concluded that it is inexpedient to attempt raising the vossels whole, and the present contract merely looks to the preservation of their indestroyed metallic parts. The fine

fasten them to the disjointed portions—disjects membraand at a signal they will be hoisted away. The powerful
hoisting machinery is a great steam scow built for the
purpose, and the fragments are deposited by it on other
scows, also constructed specially for that use. The machinery is capable of hoisting over 40 tuns, a single pair
of "blocks and falls" used weighing 2,700 pounds.

An idea of the value of the metals contained in all these
vessels may be got from the following inventory of that in
the store-ship Housatonic, which is not an iron-clad, but a
wooden screw steamer:

MRS. DR. CHARLOTTE LOZIER.

The death of Mrs. Dr. Charlotte Lozier is an event that has produced mourning in her own household and among her relatives and friends, and will be deeply grieved over by the various benevolent and reform associations of which she was not only a member, but a counselor and leader.

The achievement and noble work of Mrs. Lozier's life were amazing for one so young and delicate: indeed they would have been remarkable for any woman or any man. It was while but a girl that she began the study of medicine in this city. At the time, eight or ten years ago, women had not the opportunities for engaging in this study that they now have. A lady (who subsequently became ber mother-in-law) had just established a medical school for women, and she immediately entered it as one of the pioneers in the work of securing women's right to scientific education. She pursued her studies with the greatest ardor and success, displaying a remarkable aptitude for apprehending professional methods and details, and an unusual power of grasping the principles involved in the art of medicine Her days were spent in the class-room and hospital, and her nights in anatomical and physiological investigations. She not only took part, but was a leader in the struggle of seven years ago to secure for female students of medicine the privilege of attending the clinics of Bellevue Hospital, She led the ladystudents to the wards of the hospital, took them to the class-rooms and the operating-rooms, where were assembled the hundreds of male students who had determined that no "woman doctors" should ever be tolerated among them or initiated into the mysteries of their craft. The obloquy and abuse suffered by these courageous young ladies-which was far greater than that recently suffered by the ladyand they finally triumphed by winning the right to attend the clinics and walk the wards of Bellevne. This was not the only struggle in which she was compelied to engage as a means of obtaining her medical education; but all her struggles only resulted in strengthening her nature, enlarging her powers, confirming her purpose, and fitting her for her subsequent professional life. So remarkable were her attainments, that as soon as she graduated she was deemed fit to occupy the chair of a professor in the school in which she had been a student. In her lectures before the class she displayed the value of her discipline, the extent of her acquirements, and the scope of her powers. Both principle and practice were familiar to her, and the clearness and vigor of her style enabled her at once to interest and instruct those who were fortunate enough to be her pupils. During the last few years she has engaged in general medical practice, which grew rapidly in magnitude and importance, and in which she had very great success—not only receiving patients in her office, but following an out-door practice. Neither did she confine herself to professional labors. In all movements for the clevation of woman she was one of the most active and energetic workers. She not only gave freely of her time and largely of her means to these movements—she not only wrote for them in the press and spoke for them on the platform—but she attended to all those details of organization and all the multifarious duties that were requisite for their success. She strove to make the Workingwoman's Association of real benefit to those for whose advantage it had been originated, and her energetic and treless labors for this purpose can only be appreciated by those who were cognizant of them. She never figured prominently as an advocate of woman's right to suffrage, but, as a believer in that right, she gave to the movement her influence, as she found opportunity.

Not less for her womanly gifts and graces than for her professional duties as wife and mot students of Philadelphia-never disheartened them and they finally triumphed by winning the right to

were never neglected on account of her profit and professional duties. Up to almost the day of her death she shone among the brightest of those who gathered in her hospitable parlors; and such of her friends as only knew and admired her as a graceful, modest, and delicate lady of society, would have and the noble works to which she devoted her time.
Added to all these traits, and giving the highest
tench to this busy life, was a picty deep and true.

Jean Henri Guigon De Grand-Val, a native and resident of La Rochelle, France, and holding a captain's commission in the Royal Army at the time of the tain's commission in the Royal and a time of the construction of Houts Philippe, was compelled to flee to this country. Here he supported himself by teaching, and established in Hoboken a most popular and fashionable seminary for young ladies. In that city Mr. De Grand-Val died on Monday.

A YACHT WRECKED.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 4.- A letter has been ceived in this city announcing the less of the yacht Sunnyside, belonging to Waiter Hatch of this city, at fleaufort, S. C., hast week. She will be a total loss. The yacht was on her way to Florida.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.-The steamer Nor-

oh left Roundout yesterday, and reached this city las night. Her officers report having experienced to diffi-culty, the river being open for the entire distance. Be-tween this city and Athens there is some floating ice, but not enough to hinder the passage of boats. The ice bar-rier at Castleton passed a say on Sunday. The Norwich will leave to-day with a low composed of barges and canal-boats detained there by the sudden closing of the river in December. A dispatch from New-York states that a large number of coal barges loaded with coal and other freight have left that city for Albany and Troy. right. Her officers report having experienced no diffi-

THE TRADE OF SAN. FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4 .- The Bulletin's an-

nual review of the trade of San Francisco for 1869 places the imports at \$15,582,000; the exports at \$59,133,000 Thirty-eight thousand passengers arrived, inclusive of Thirty-eight thousand passengers arrived, inclusive of those by railroad. The real estate sales amounted to \$30,000,000; coinage at the Branch Mint, \$14,346,000; receipts from revenues and customs, \$11,634,000. The population of San Francisco is 170,000. The State is filling with an industrious permanent population, the agricultural wealth has greatly increased, and the prospects for 1870 are encouraging.

THE NEWARK COMMON COUNCIL.

The Newark Common Council was formally organized last evening. The sixth ballot secured the election by a vote of 13 to 11 of Mr. P. Westervelt. After he had returned thanks for the honor conferred, the annual message of the newly-elected Mayor, Ricord, was lived. It is a long document, and the greater part is

voted to a review of the financial affities the Mayor thus recapitulates: Bonded debt. Temporary less bonds. Old less crifficates.	\$2,843,203 0 113,200 0 13,479 1	0 E
Total. Sinking Fund of 1856. Sinking Fund of 1804. Uupaid assessments Uupaid tasses. Property sold for assessments. Property sold for assessments. Bonds and mortgages.	\$174,983 7 334,737 2 702,209 9 102,113 3 45,090 2 10,468 7	8 0 0 0 6
SALAN ESCHALAR	\$1,542,939	6

Besides real estate of this city, valued at 1,500,000 00

According to this statement, the value of real property within the city limits, including the territory-recently annexed, is \$61,788,000; the personal preperty is valued at \$20,209,536—an increase of \$10,000,000 ever the valuations of the last annual message. There is now annually ruised by taxnition \$1,108,795, being a per capita tax of \$9.24, and within the lamp district, \$1.55, and out of said district, \$1.50. The fotal area of the city is 10,200 acres. Of this, \$7\$ miles of street are pared; \$6\$ miles are graded, and when the improvements are completed, 150 miles of street will have been prepared for public use.

The Mayor, in conclusion, referred to the public institutions, some of them with flavor, and, surgesting introvements in others, and recommends a Morgue. The provements in others, and recommends a Morgue. The

tutions, some of them with favor, and, suggesting provenents in others, and recommends a Morgue. The Council, after having heard the message, adjourned to parlake of a dinner which had been prepared for the

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S NEW FUNDING BILL-THE CASE OF JUDGE HOAR - CHARGES AGAINST GOV. FLANDERS-STRIKE OF THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS-MIXED SCHOOLS. IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan 4, 1869.

The recommendation set forth in Secretary Boutwell's eport, for a new Funding bill at a rate of interest not exceeding 45 per cent, has had the effect of causing a thorough examaination into the whole subject, with a view of ascertaining what the chances are of its being subscribed for in the leading capitals of Europe. A gentleman who figured extensively in the negotiations of various loans of our Government, and has thoroughly examined the whole subject, is of the opinion that it will be no easy matter to get a 4 per cent loan taken by foreign capitalists. It appears that some of the best securities of leading foreign Governments, which range from 41 to 7 per cent, are considerably less than par in the London markets. The same is also true of the leading railroad stocks running out of London. Trust funds and other moneys are extensively invested in home securities and English consols, which cannot be used in our loans. Notwithstanding the facts as to the feasibility of a 41 per cent loan, Secretary Boutwell intends to push his Funding bill through Congress at as early a day as possible, with a view to putting it upon the foreign markets, and have the matter fully tested. In this he appears to be backed up by a good majority of both Houses of Congress.

MAttorney-General Hoar returned to the city to-day, and was at his office at the usual hour. He subsequently called on the President, and was present at the Cabinet meeting. After the adjournment of the Cabinet the Attorney-General and the President were again in consultation. In a conversation with the President Judge Hoar not with his (Hoar's) consent withdraw his name from the Senate, and he thought it unaccountable that the Senate had taken the course they had with his nomination; that it was well known that during Johnson's Administration offices were a sort of bargain business, and that Senators would the confirmation of a Democrat, if Johnson would nominate a Republican for some other office. He said he was sure the action of the Senate in his own casel would strengthen him, and that such a course nsured his stay in the Cabinet; that he preferred to be in the Cabluet, and that for six weeks he objected to the President's nominating him for the Supreme Court; that be did not really care for either place, and that he would nuch prefer to return to his old home and practice law. He added that he was here as a Republican, and a friend of the President, and no plots or Democrats and dissafected Republicans should make him falter in his duties. In answer to a direct question he said : "The President will not withdraw my name. I shall, through my Republican friends, insist on a direct vote on my nomination. do not propose to resign my position in the Cabinet, if I confirmed, and I have promised as much to the President." He announced that he would resume his work at once, to prepare his arguments for the many cases on the Supreme Court docket at the approaching The President seems to experience great trouble with

his Governors of the Territories. The principal charges against Mr. Ashley were that he had deserted the Republican party, and that he was using his official position to aid the enemies of the Administration. Now similar charges are made against Mr. Flanders, Governor of Washington Territory. Mr. Garfield, the Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, makes the charge against Gov. Flanders, and his removal is threatened. Gov. Flanders arrived here a few days ago, and to-day visited the President, denied the truth of Mr. Garfield's statements, and makes the counter charge that Garfield is not a Republican. He presented to the Presilent a copy of a letter said to have been written by Gar field to Mr. Nesmith of Oregon when that gentle man was a member of the United States Senate. in which he took strong grounds against, Congress, and favored the Administration of Mr. Johnson. He presented also a set of resolutions, said to be in the handwriting of Mr. Garfield, and offered at a public meeting in Washington Territory during the Administration of President Johnson, denouncing Congress and applauding the course of Mr. Johnson. Mr. Flanders further says, that the charge of his being in antagonism to the Republican party of the Territory, arose ffrom his having vetoed a bill containing a huge job, in which all the members of the Territorial Legislature were interested. He says there is a Congress appropriation for publishing year by year the current legislative enactments of the various territories. This sum cannot, however, be employed for the reprinting of any previous code or bond of laws, and thereby hangs a tale. The Legislature of Washington Territory, finding itself short of printed copies of the earlier statutes, conceived the ingenious plan of having them reprinted at the expense of the General Government as the statutes of 1869. might easily have been accomplished by the simple artifice of repealing them all and then reenacting them with modifications, as a revised code. The Legislature waited until within six days of the time fixed for adjournment before touching a single law, and then, without having taken the trouble to repeal themproceeded to reënact all the old laws on the statute ooks, to the number of more than 100. Gov. Flanders considered the thing a fraud, and accordingly vetoed the whole batch of old laws. This, the Governor says, havng been telegraphed all over the Union without the preeding explanation, was naturally interpreted as show. ng a gryae conflict between the two branches of the Gov ernment of that Territory. __ The strike of the Western Union Telegraph Operators

throughout the country, in consequence of the complications of the California Union, is the occasion of much xcitement and comment here. All the operators in the Western Union office here, numbering about 40, left their tables at 4 o'clock to-day, and promptly organized a meeting in one of the pariors of Willard's Hotel, tendered by the proprietors. Only three operators are now at work in the office here, namely, Mr. Tinker, the Manager of the Washington office; Mr. Clark, night foreman, and Mr. Mareau, day foreman. The two latter sympathize with the strikers, and indorse their action, but the rules of the league permit them to continue their duties. The strikers are now engaged in a stormy session, but it has been decided to withhold the proceedings from the press at present. Other meetings are being held by several of the trades Unions here for the purpose of strengthening the defective operators. Government and com-mercial business is much delayed and embarrassed by the strike, but the three gentlemen above named are hard at work, doing the best they can. It is said that 3,800 operatives throughout the country have ceased More trouble is threatened in regard to the mixed

chool question in this city. Yesterday a bright mulatto girl appeared at one of the public schools with a certifi-cate of admission, and was duly admitted, and to-day a large number of the white school-children were with irawn by their parents.

The President and Secretary of the Treasury have decided not to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, for several months, in the hope that Congress will take some action to increase the pay of the office, to make it at least equal to the Judgeship office, which Mr Richardson now holds in Massachusetts. Mr. Boutwell says it will be a great injury to the public service, and of great personal embarrassment to him if Mr. Richardson does not return to the office. It is understood that the

Secretary favors a reorganization of the Department.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

chiefs of burgaus have been instructed to report the names of officers for transfer, the 31st of March. This delay in issuing the order is owing to the fact that a number of the officers here will require time to arrange private business and make proper arrangements for change of station.

A dispatch from Gen. Reynolds, received by the President this morning, states that all but four Counties in Texas have been heard from, the returns giving Davis 725 majority.

present.

Minister Low has received his final instructions from
the State Department and will leave Washington for
New-York to-morrow evening, and the latter city for
China, via California, next Saturday.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

In the organization of the Pennsylvania Senate, yesterday, Charles H Stinson, of Montgomery, was elected Speaker. Two seats of the newly elected Senators are contested, that of the sitting Senators from the First District of Philadelphia (Republican), and the seat of the late Senator from the Twentieth District. In the last case, neither of the claimants will be allowed to act until one or the other is given the seat by a committee of three just appointed, who are to report within six days when the right of contest will be extended to the one left out. A new committee was created to take under consideration all matters relating to mines and mining interests in the Commonwealth. An effort was made to have a committee appointed, to act in conjunction with the House Committee, should one be appointed, having in view a radical reduction in the printing expenses, but the Senate adiourned pending its consideration. The House elected B. B. Strang, of Tioga, Speaker. Resolutions were offered to greatly reduce the expenses of printing but neither of them passed. The seats of two Democratic members are contested, both from Philadelphia. There is a strong probability that both Houses will repeat the law of last winter abolishing the franking privilege.

The Massachusetts Legislature meets in Boston to-morrow. The Senators elect held a cancus last evening and nominated Horace H. Coolidge of Hoston President of the Senate; Stephen N. Gifford of Duxbury, Clerk, and John Morrissey, Sergeant-at-Arms.

At a caucus of the Republican members of the Maine Senate last night, the Hon. W. W. Bolster was nominated for President on the first ballot and in the House cancus Reuben Foster was nominated Speaker.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

....John Curtin has been arrested at Boston, charged with stealing watches and jewelry from various dealers in that city. Moses Brown, paper-box manufacturer of

Springfield, Mass., fell from the fourth story of his fac-tory, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

James Dewitt was sentenced to four years? and Kitty Blanchard to three years' imprisonment, the murder of Warren Blanchard, at Binghamton, NDrs. Rullock and Cowling of Louisville

. Brevet-Col. Thomas C. Williams, U. S. A., manding the post at Lattie Reck, Ark., died on Mon-of congestion of the brain. His remains will be sent

crocceded to the Kentneky State line on Monday to fight duel, but amicably adjusted their difficulties on the

.It is stated that the Japanese colony in The steamer Golden City sailed from San.

Francisco for Panama on Monday with \$70,000 in treas-ure, of which \$28,000 are for New-York, \$327,500 for En-gland, and \$15,000 for Panama. .The residence of ex-United States Senator D. K. Atchinson, near Plattaburg, Mo., was burned on Monday. All the furniture and a large library were con-sumed. The loss is about \$20,000.

... Yesterday afternoon the mill of John Maxson & Son at Manyank, Penn., was destroyed by the, The loss is estimated at about \$50,000, which is covered by During the year just past, 500 vessels were

dispatched from San Francisco with cargoes valued at \$21,000,000. The treasure shipments during the same period were \$37,000,000, including the remittance by sea. The upper works of the Chollar mine, in

...J. R. Deery and Mr. Dion will play a Illiard match in San Francisco on the 8th of January or the championship and possession of the champion cue and \$1.000, caroms, on a four-pocket table, 1,500 points, bush shot and crotching the balls barred.

Mrs. Atwood, who was shot at Bangor, Me., on Sunday, died last night. The murderer, Lawrence, lies in jail in a state approaching delirium tremens, He suffers much from the wound in his throat, being scarcely able to swallow.

...John R. Emmes, a leading Odd-Fellow, and Past Grand Master, died suddenly in Odd-Fellows Hall, Providence, last evening, as Canonicus Lodge was assembling. He had often expressed a wish to die among his brethren of the order. Lie was about 70 years old.

...D. B. Story, proprietor of Story's Hotel, at Hopkington. N. H. L. J. Story, his father, and a carpenter named Hoyt, were all injured on Monday by the breaking of a staring on the building, which was undergoing repairs, all falling on the rocks below. Hoyt had his hand and jaw and two ribs broken.Last evening the store of Charles W.

Nolan & Co., commission merchants and desiers in essential oils, No. 123 South Frontst., Philadelphia, was destroyed by 4re. The loss is not ascertained. The store adjoining, No. 126, occupied by Messra. Heraty & Rogers, tea dealers, was damaged by water. The stock on hard was worth \$15,000. . Leonard Crocker, the lessee of the cattle

yards in Buffalo, left that city on Sunday night, buggy, with a hired man, for his home, two miles distibut has not been heard from since. It is feared that was lost in the blinding snow storm which prevailed that evening, or drowned by the waters of the lake, which swept over the turnpike. The buggy was found yester-day, under the lee, but there were no traces of the men ... A petition is before the Probate Court of

Middlesex County, Mass., from Harriet M. Shannon, claiming to be the widow of Owen M. Shannon, late of Newton, desiring to be appointed administratrix of his estate, which is understood to amount to \$20,000. Question is made that the petitioner was divorced from her late husband under the laws of the State of Indiana, but the petitioner alleges this divorce to be invalid under the laws of Massachusetts.

VESSEL-OWNERS' AND CAPTAINS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. At the meeting of this Association, held yes-

terday, at No. 52 Pine-st., the question of the payment of the charge of 11 cents per tun to the Harbor Master of the Port of New-York, as provided for by the Act of March 16, 1830, was discussed. It was held that the law was unconstitutional, and that its spirit is at variance with the principles of the Federal Constitution centrolling navigation and commerce. It was therefore resolved by the Association that Captains of vessels should be advised and requested not to pay the tunnage tax exacted by the Harbor Master. The Chair remarked that, in case of litigation, on application to have self or the Secretary, parties affected could have the question tested in the Courts. A letter from the Chairman of the Lighthouse Board was then read. It conveyed the information that the Board has no legal authority to retain the light-vessel stationed to mark the wreek of the steamship secolation, after the obstruction is removed, except under Congressional sanction. The Association then drew up and signed a petition to Congress, praying that the light-shap be not removed from "False Hook." Two other petitions were drawn up, praying for the establishment of lights on Body Island, and Winter Quarters Shoat, Va. A coinmittee was appointed to secure the passage of an act exempting coasting vessels from the requirements of compulsory pilot laws, enacted by the different States, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

WORKINGWOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION. the Port of New-York, as provided for by the Act of

WORKINGWOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

The Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, the blind

preacher, will deliver his lecture, "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris," at Steinway Hall, this evening, for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Protective Union, No. 48 Bleecker-st. The object of this Association is to promote the interests of women who obtain a livelihood by em ployments other than household service. Since Jan. 1. 869, the Union has sent 2,350 females to employment, received 235 complaints against employers for non-payment of services, and collected through the gratuitous assistance of their attorney \$1.407 47, which would otherwise have been lost to them. The following eard from the Superintendent is timely:

A HINT TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

Secretary favors a reorganization of the Department.

Secretary Boutwell has ordered a reorganization of the Custom-House at New-Orleans. The whole matter has been placed in the hands of Mr. Vanderbilt, the Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department. The charge having been made that a majority of the employes of the New-Orleans Custom-House are Democrats, Mr. Vanderbilt will make an examination of all the recommendations on which appointments were made, and report to the Secretary. These appointments of customs employés are supposed to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, but Collectors are generally allowed to make their own appointments.

Robert Sargeant and William Walleut were to-day appointed Examiners in the Appraiser's office at the New-York Custom-House, at a saiary of \$2,200 per annum.

THE REASSIGNMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS—THE TEXAS ELECTION.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1

Considerable interest is felt in Army circles concerning the contemplated change in the assignment of officers whereby several who have been for years on duty in the different bureaus of the War Department here with be sent to posts in the West, while many now serving on the frontiers and at other stations will be assigned duty in this locality. It is not probable the order to effect such changes will be assued before the let of Aprilias the different bureaus of the War Department here with the frontiers and at other stations will be assigned duty in this locality. It is not probable the order to effect such changes will be assued before the let of Aprilias the different changes will be assued before the let of Aprilias the different changes will be assued before the let of Aprilias the different changes will be assued before the let of Aprilias the different changes will be assued before the let of Aprilias the different change will be assued before the let of Aprilias the different change will be assued before the let of Aprilias the different change will be assued before the let of Aprilias the different change will be assued bef